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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1852.

Number 4,682.

Poetry.

SELECTED TALES.

From Burritt's Christian Citizen.

THE COUSINS.

As Mrs. Grafton was one afternoon passing a house in company with her daughter, she heard a loud scream; the sound soon died away and all was silent.

"Jane," said she to her child, "is this not the house of Mrs. Hill, who sends us the milk?"

"It is," answered Jane.

"Then let us step in and see her; perhaps one of her children is hurt, and we can render her some assistance."

They knocked two or three times at the door, which was opened by a boy of about ten years old, and Mrs. Grafton was much surprised to see Mrs. Hill, who stood with her back towards her, and who did not hear her knock, nor know when she entered, with a large rope in her hand, and a little girl standing in a corner of the room before her, pale, and trembling with fear.

Mrs. Hill turned around, as the shadow of her visitors flitted before the glass, and said, in evident shame and confusion—

"La, marm, I'm sorry you happen to come now, as I was correcting that gal; but she's one of the worst critters that ever lived; she has been beating this child," taking in her lap a little girl of about four years old.

"She didn't beat me then," said the child, looking into her mother's face with an honest and truthful simplicity. "It was John; he always beats me and then says it's Tilda."

"Hush, hush," said the mother; "it was her, you know it was, Fanny, Johnny always tells the truth."

"No he don't then; he tells lies every day, and beats me, and then says it's Tilda; and he beats Tilda too. O, he's an ugly boy, I don't love him a bit; I wish father'd put him into that house where they take naughty boys."

It was with some difficulty that Mrs. Hill found means to stop the talk of her honest little girl, who, tho' young as she was, seemed determined to have her say.

"I spouse, marm, said Mrs. Hill to Mrs. Grafton, 'that you have got children, and have to punish and whip 'em sometimes.'

"With regard to that," replied her visitor, whose indignation had been much excited during her interview, "there are few children who do not need punishment occasionally; but I am no friend to whipping,

except in severe cases; and I should hardly think that a female of much feeling would use a thing of that kind to beat a little girl with," pointing to the rope which lay on the floor.

Mrs. Hill was taken by surprise; she felt ashamed and confused. Had any other person spoken to her in this plain, straightforward manner, she had been offended; but there was something so firm, so dignified, and yet so mild, in the manners of her guests—so unlike any thing she was in the habit of coming in contact with, that she quailed before her. Mrs. Grafton saw her confusion, and really pitied her feelings.

"What is the name of the child?" she asked.

"Matilda Rand, marm," answered the other; "and I do believe she's one of the worst girls that ever lived; no one knows the trouble I have had with her."

"Has she had a father or mother?"

"No, marm, her father and mother is dead. Her mother was sister to my husband, and left her to his care, and I wish I had never seen her. If it was not for her, we should all be perfectly happy."

"There is no such thing as perfect happiness in this world," replied Mrs. Grafton, "and the surest road to any thing like even peace of mind, is found only in trying to do our duty, endeavoring to make others as happy as we can. And now, Mrs. Hill," she continued, "I am going to ask you one question. You complain of the girl. Do you treat her kindly, and in the same manner that you do your own; and should you be willing, if you and your husband were both removed to the other world, that your son should be treated in the same manner?"

"I am sure I should," she answered, "for I do all I can to make her a better gal."

Mrs. Grafton saw that words were useless, and, as she rose to depart, asked Mrs. Hill if she wished to part with the child.

"Indeed, then, I should be glad to get rid of her, if my husband was willing, for I know she spoils my children; but he won't hear a word of it, for he says she is no worse than our own children."

As Mrs. Grafton walked homeward, her thoughts ran wholly on the poor child.

"Jane," said she to her daughter, "did you not tell me something about a little girl that you saw in Mr. Hill's shed, that said she was cold and hungry?"

"O yes, mother; it was one cold day last winter, when I was going to school with Sarah Clapp and two or three others. We saw her in the barn cleaning knives, and she was crying, and Sarah asked what was the matter, and she said she was cold

and hungry; and then we all gave her some of our luncheon."

"Don't tell me any more," said the mother, wiping the tears from her eyes.

"Biddy," she said to the cook, as she passed thro' the kitchen, "does the girl from Mrs. Hill's bring the milk every morning?"

"Jane," said she to her child, "is this not the house of Mrs. Hill, who sends us the milk?"

"It is," answered Jane.

"Then let us step in and see her; perhaps one of her children is hurt, and we can render her some assistance."

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In a few days Matilda made her appearance, and with a pale and downcast look, stood in the presence of her kind friend.

"Sit down, child," said she raised her hand and pointed to a chair. The girl flinched.

"Why my dear," said Mrs. Grafton, kindly, "what made you draw back; did you think I was going to strike you?"

"Don't know, marm," she answered faintly, looking timidly, as if she knew not what a kind word meant.

"Do you remember," asked Mrs. Grafton, "the day my daughter and myself called at Mrs. Hill's?"

"Yes marm."

"Did you beat the little girl that day?"

"What, dear little Fanny? O no marm I never beat her in my life; I wouldn't do it to the world; O, I love her mighty, and she loves me too; and she always saves me a piece of bread and cake, when she comes."

"Well," my dear, replied her husband, "you doubt think that you have quite succeeded in making me believe that it is an easy thing for a man to have his own way, when he allows his wife every thing she wants!"

"Certainly it is so," she answered; "and I believe, William, that in no case have I ever urged a thing upon you, but you have afterwards told me it turned out for the best."

"It is true," replied her husband thoughtfully; "and I am now thinking of James Carver, one I may say, of the best men in the world. I called on him, a few days since, for the loan of a thousand dollars."

"Mr. Grafton," said he, "how is your wife?"

"Much better, I informed him, and we really thought you would now recover."

"Thank heaven," he exclaimed. "Ah, Mr. Grafton, your wife saved me from ruin. What might I now have been, had she not interceded for me. When I wronged you of money, and you was about to dismiss me, she, like a good angel, plead my case."

"It is his first offence," said she, "try him once more."

"I was then a poor boy, only sixteen years old, the son of a widowed mother. Had I then been sent away for dishonesty, it would have broken her heart, and ruined me. But your wife," he repeated—"can I ever forget her? It was through her persuasion that you took me into your family; and from that moment to the time we parted, I never, Mr. Grafton, purred from you a single cent. Your property was held as sacred as I now hold my own; nor did my mother ever know the difficulty, until I went into business for myself, so kind were you both to keep it from her."

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last the steamers *Asia* and *America*, have arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing advices from Europe the 7th inst.

The steamer *Asia* brought intelligence of the sudden death, on the 13th of September last, of the Rev. John Taylor Jones, D. D., of the American Baptist Mission in Siam, one of the oldest and most valued missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering that all coins, in gold and silver, shall henceforth bear on the face the effigy of the President, with the words "Louis Napoleon."

Balls and fetes in honor of the President, continue to take place.

It is said that an early number of the *Moniteur* will contain the new constitution; the first article of which will be the President of the Republic takes the title of Emperor.

Some more representatives have been set at liberty, but there still remain in prison those who were prominent in the National Assembly as the personal and inveterate enemies of Louis Napoleon.

In reply to the representations of M. De Persigny, the King of the Belgians has expressed his willingness to expel from Belgium such of the French refugees as have been condemned by a legal tribunal but none others.

The prisoners of Ham have been offered their liberty on condition they shall exile themselves from France for one year, and not reside during that period in Belgium.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree conceding the Lyon Railway to an English company and ten French companies, on condition of the payment of 114,000,000 francs to the Government, as a reimbursement.

The elections of the Representatives will, it is believed, take place on the 25th of the present month. It is likely the Legislative corps will not be convened before May, and in the interval the organic laws will be prepared. The President being invested by nearly 8,000,000 votes, with the constituent right, no doubt considers that he is equally invested with the Legislative power. He therefore reserves to himself the granting of the organic laws, intended to develop the fundamental basis of the constitution.

It is thought the President will frame the laws in question, and that he will do so in virtue of the powers allotted to, and previous to the meeting of the legislature.

Louis Napoleon intends to dispense with the usual official notification to foreign courts of his re-election, as a step below the dignity of France. The President intends to let the result of the election be communicated by the ordinary channels of diplomacy.

On Friday night, the police effected a great many important captures, chiefly of persons affiliated to secret societies, who exercised an influence on the events of February. Among others, a comrade of the notorious portion was arrested. One of the prisoners attempted to make his escape, but was shot down.

Two thousand hundred persons are immediately to be transported from France to Cayenne; of these 1,700 are said to be liberated convicts who have broken their limits; the remaining 500 persons are accused of having belonged to secret societies.

It is said that a marriage is negotiating between Louis Napoleon and a Princess of Sweden.

The *Patrie* states the cost of the ceremony at Notre Dame at 190,000 francs.

It is said that Count de Orsay is about to remind Louis Napoleon of his promise to release Abel Kader, when he should have the power to do so.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals to the 31st ult., have arrived. The Queen is quite recovered, and will soon resume her official duties.

AUSTRIA.—The Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, is abolished, and the privileges then announced, abrogated.—The foundations of the future organization are defined. The Constitution is to be altered in a conservative sense, and with due consideration for all preponderating interests. A civil and penal code will be gradually introduced into the Crown Lands. The district functionaries and governments will appoint Committees of Conservation, selected from the land proprietors and commercial classes.

The *Breslau Gazette* has the following from Vienna, 27th ult.; M. de Persigny is expected here from Berlin, and he is to proceed to St. Petersburg to explain the intentions of the President of the French Republic with respect to his home and foreign policy, and to endeavor to secure the support of the northern powers. At the same time he will demand the hand of the wealthy Princess Wassa for Prince Napoleon.

By a Circular of the Ministry of the Interior, American ships with cotton are allowed, after having touched at English ports, to enter free of additional duties.—The scarcity of the raw material rendered this necessary.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 26th December:—"It may be of importance to those interested in shipbuilding to know that Lloyds have given an extra year to Hackmatack ships, classing them now for seven years, in place of six, as formerly. They also allow Spruce Knees, instead of Hackmatack; which will be a great saving of expense."

We are told that the new Emperor of all Frenchmen lately expressed himself as follows:—

"My life may be divided into four epochs. The first was wasted in rash enterprises; the second, in the triumph over anarchy in France; the third, in reconstituting a strong Government, and in the pacification of Europe; the fourth, a coup de pistolet."

KOSSUTH'S MOTHER NOT DEAD.—The second evening edition of the *New York Tribune* of Saturday, says that the *Constitutionnelles Blaue und Bohe* has a letter from Pesth, dated Dec. 20, stating that the report, which had been in circulation, that the mother of Kossuth had deceased, was entirely erroneous. The Tribune also finds the same statement in the Vienna papers.

THE FIRING UPON THE PROMETHEUS.—A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, the 2d inst., says that Admiral Seymour is to have an inquiry made about the brig Express firing into the steamer Prometheus, and that the brig is ordered up from Graytown for that

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.
The SENATE WAS NOT IN SESSION ON Friday.

The HOUSE went into committee on the private calendar. Afterwards the committee rose and reported progress.

The bill to pay New Hampshire the interest on moneys advanced to suppress the insurrection at Indian Stream was with several other bills, passed. The house then adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Clark introduced joint resolutions, of which he had previously notified the Senate, affirming the non-intervention principles of the United States.

A number of memorials, petitions, &c., were presented, among them, was a petition from the N. Y. Colonization Society to establish a line of steamers to the coast of Africa.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution to the expediency of abolishing spirit rations in the navy, and at the same time increasing the monthly pay of all employed in the service.

The Senate then on motion went into committee of the whole and took up the bill making bounty land warrants assignable.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment granting to every actual settler 160 acres of land. Pending the discussion the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—It was voted to print 100,000 copies of the census report.

Several motions were made but no business transacted.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

SENATE.—A number of petitions and reports of a private character were presented.

Mr. Steward presented certain resolutions of the corporations of New York, offering to the United States suitable grounds in that city for the erection of a mint.

Mr. Cass submitted a substitute for Mr. Clarke's resolution of non-intervention, declaring that the United States recognize the great law of nations, which assumes to each nation the right to manage its own affairs, to establish its government, alter or abolish it at pleasure without foreign interference; that they have not seen and cannot again see this principle violated without due concern.

Mr. Steward submitted an amendment to Mr. Clarke's resolution, declaring that the United States, in defence of their own interest and the common interest of mankind do solemnly protest against the conduct of Russia in her late interference with Hungary, as a wanton and tyrannical infraction of the law of nations, and they will not hereafter be indifferent to similar oppressive acts, whenever and wherever they may occur. Both resolutions were received informally, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill making land warrants assignable.

After discussing and voting upon various amendments, mostly rejected, the amendment reported by the Committee was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by 35 to 3.

The Senate then went into executive session with reference to several executive communications, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mexican indemnity bill. Several members spoke on the subject, after which the committee rose and reported progress.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 17.

SENATE.—Petition of H. B. Billings, for remission of jury fine; an act to restrain the printing of shop bills in similitude of bank bills, granted and act passed.

The Senate concurred in the vote of the House in the following petitions, acts, resolutions, &c.

The petition of the citizens of South Kingstown, in relation to fisheries; an act legalizing certain holidays; the petition of Antonio L. Crout, for discharge from recognition; an act in amendment of an of the General Assembly, and for recording and distributing the same, and distributing the laws of the United States; an act in relation to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies; petition of Thomas G. Turner, administrator, for sale of real estate; petition of Pardon A. Phillips and wife of the same.

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PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—Act to amend the act incorporating the Second Universalist Society of Providence, was passed.

Act to amend the charter of the Unitarian Congregational Society of Newport, from the Senate, was passed in concurrent.

Act to amend the chart of the Methodist Society of the town of Providence, and changing the name of the corporation to "Trustees of Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church," was passed.

Resolving instructing the Judiciary Committee to report amendments to the act of 1849 providing for the taxation of taxable property was passed.

Resolution of the House appointing a committee to audit the accounts of the Committee on repairs of the State House in Providence, came from the Senate and to be liable to attachment, whether in conformity with the company by laws or not, which was passed.

Mr. Sumner's resolution as to the expediency of abolishing spirit rations, was taken up, briefly considered and passed.

The bill granting land to Iowa, for the construction of railroads, was taken up and debated. After which, it was postponed, and the Senate on motion went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Disney, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all insurance companies having agencies in this State shall deposit funds in the State to meet its liabilities to our citizens, and to be liable to attachment, whether in conformity with the company by laws or not, which was passed.

Resolution legalizing the partition of certain real estate, by Edward S. Peckham, a minor of Middletown, was passed.

Resolution providing for additional accommodations for the State House in Providence, from the Senate, was passed in concurrence.

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff to provide an iron frame for the bell on the State House in Providence, was passed.

A large number of petitions, &c., were presented and referred.

The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Porter from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution in relation to the mode of voting for the election of officers in Grand Committee, and asked to be discharged, which was agreed to.

Petitions of Levi T. Ballou and Charles Miner for remission of fine and costs, were presented.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of an act abolishing the spirit rations in the navy.

ADULTERATION IN TEA.—The Scientific American states that adulterated tea is becoming more common every day. There is scarcely a pound of good tea to be found; it is adulterated first in China, and then undergoes a finishing process when it comes here. Can this be correct?

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Hawkes presented a petition from citizens of Burrillville, in favor of the Maine Law.

An act in relation to Street Commissioners of Newport, was read and concurred in.

Petition of Israel S. Smith for restoration to civil rights, was read and act passed.

Petition of Arnold Saunders for change of name to Arnold Saunders Eddy, was read and concurred in.

Petition of Granite Bank for remittance of Tax and other relief, was read and act of the House concurred in.

An act providing for a Court Seal for the Clerk of the Supreme Court of New- port, was read and passed.

Report of the Finance Committee on the affairs of the General Treasurer was received.

The Lieut. Governor, moved for the printing of 500 copies of the report of the Finance Committee.

After a long debate by Messrs. Francis, Macy, and Duman, in exception of the General Treasurer, and of the Whig party, and by Messrs. Porter, Ballou, and Hazard, in support of the Committee, and in favor of the motion to print, it prevailed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petition of Advent Church of Bristol, for use of Court House in Bristol, was granted.

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or authority of state, of bits of leather, sealed with one device, which were current, and they possessed coined money, though probably of a rude form.

As a nation, the Carthaginians existed seven hundred years; but the most flourishing period in their history was about 270 B.C. They were at last destroyed by the Romans, but not until, by means of their fleets, they had desolated four hundred towns in Sicily, Spain and Italy, and destroyed three hundred thousand of their inhabitants. When the war of extermination commenced, Carthage had a population of seven hundred thousand; at the surrender of the city, three years later, this number was reduced to fifty thousand—so valiantly had they fought.

The rock on which Cartilage split was, the power influence of wealth in procuring offices of State; the neglect of commerce for the excitement of war, and the yielding of her generals to internal strife, banality, and the violence of factions. It fell, for "avarice, perfidiousness and cruelty had reached their utmost height."

Hercules says of its decline and fall:—"The last struggle of the unfortunate republic requires no commentary. It was the struggle of a giant in despair, who, certain of destruction, would not fall ingloriously." * * * The close of this great tragedy confirms the observation, that Rome trusted to itself and its sword—Cartilage to its gold and mercenaries. The greatness of Rome was founded upon a rock; that of Cartilage upon sand and gold-dust.

In ancient times, of the lower Gods, there was always some peculiar development. In Mercury, the animal parts are prominent. Hercules, the God of strength, immense muscular developments in his stature. But among the higher Gods is no predominant faculty.

The Gentleman is a manly man, with manly manners. Goethe, the finest specimen of the Gentleman; he had a certain wholesomeness of gift, completing and refining him. Luther, a man of courage and ardor; Leibnitz, the man of science, &c.; but Goethe was the true gentleman of Germany as *Spenser* of England. King Philip was the true gentleman of the Red man. Historically, manhood is not manhood itself, but is made up by accidental qualities, of family, place, &c.

In New England, there are two ideas of the Gentleman: we denominate them False and True. The Vulgar Gentleman has not his faculties harmoniously developed, but is one-sided and limited. Money is the basis of vulgar gentility. Very little money and nothing but money will make a very little gentleman. Money, to the vulgar gentleman, must be appropriated to the purpose which vulgar gentility chooses. Vulgar gentility does not like the rich man much, nor does it like the hand-to-hand struggle; vulgar gentility finds it disagreeable to work and must needs get behind a counter and sell sugar and molasses—or become a traveling dray-courier or tinker or agent.

One by selling adulterated rum to the W. Indies and taking pay in slaves for the Brazilian market, builds himself a splendid house in Boston, N. York or Philadelphia. If he had labored with his hands he had been no gentleman. Augustus Caesar was born in that town, but the *Grandfather* was not a gentleman; that is not the *Father* but the *Grandfather* was a rope-maker, and not a rope-maker either, but viciously, they others were a rope-maker, never laboring actually with his own hands.

Vulgar gentility consists in houses, wines, horses, these are essentials. No matter how the money was gained, whether by rum-selling, opium-smuggling, slave-dealing or what not. No matter at all how obtained, gentility comes with money and what money brings of its own kind. And it brings with it no good taste, no elevating sentiments, no cultivation of the intellect, no refinement of manners, &c.

Vulgar gentility seeks only popular applause, the say of others, and this is decided by place and circumstances. The Whig is unpopular; that is no gentleman, in a Democratic town, and the Democrat, no gentleman, in a Whig town.

So the Philanthropist, he is no gentleman because he goes not with public opinion. The Vulgar Gentleman rises and falls in public esteem as he possesses or loses money. Vulgar manners, money, and a false manhood make up the vulgar gentleman. His manners must be guided by the say of others; they are not the natural graces of the individual.

In Boston, 21st inst., Mr. Isaac C. Peckham, of this town, 1st ward; John A. T. Bush, of the 2d; Dr. M. and E. W. Lawton, Jr. of the 3d; Dr. Wm. B. Swan and Job A. Peckham, of the 4th; Clark Burdick and Christopher G. Hand, of the 5th; do.—To purchase and deliver out first.—William C. Cozens, Samuel Engs and Marshall Slocum.—To advise with Distrubuting Committee—George Bowen, E. W. Lawton, Jr. and Wm. Brownell.

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There is a marked change in the tone of the English press, when speaking of America and her institutions. The Times is no longer severe in its remarks, or at all inclined to show up American stocks in an unfavorable light. Rather the reverse seems to be the object of this famed leader; and one is led to believe that a still more intimate relation is contended. The clouds of despotism Europe are casting a shadow over Great Britain, and it may be this that warns England to prepare for a storm, and to cherish the most friendly intercourse with the only power that can aid her, should her constitution be assailed by the combined arms of Russia, Austria and France. Never was there a time when the prospects of Europe were darker, and never has England had occasion for more uneasiness than at the present moment. A breath may fan a flame that shall consume republicanism in the eastern hemisphere and dye the earth scarlet with the blood of freemen. A desperate struggle must come ere long, and the combatants are even now preparing their arms for the contest that is to decide whether Europe is to be "Cossack or Republican."

Everything relating to the late slaughter in the streets of Paris, is read with avidity. The following scene is the most exciting of any we have yet met with:—

A NARROW ESCAPE. J. H. Sterling of Burlington who narrowly escaped the late massacre in Paris, gives a full account of his escape, and says in the Burlington Gazette: He states that with hundred others he was looking at the fighting at the distance of 600 yards, when the soldiers began to fire upon them, and all rushed for shelter. He, with five others, ran into a book store, where the soldiers followed and murdered all except himself. Being indistinctly seen in the darkness, he grasped the bayonet of the first soldier that came toward him, saying that he was an American; the soldier stopped, and an officer coming in, saved his life. He was taken to the hospital, and after being treated, was sent to the Rive Mortuaire, where he was told to run, the troops stopping the fire till he was out of danger. On visiting the spot of his danger two days after, every house was found riddled with balls. The government attempted to excuse the murder that occurred in the book store, by stating that one of those who ran in, fired upon the troops, which Mr. Sterling says is false.

This following is from "La Nacion," the Madrid Journal of Progress. The editor does not appear to be "posted up" on men and matters in this country, though he is certainly as verbose as either Noah or Daniel:—

The venerable author of the most complete Encyclopedia of the English language known in England and America, the cold Presbyterian ever baptized according to the rite of CALVIN, in the State of Massachusetts, the most verbose and contentious of the Puritans who people the manufacturers of the beautiful city of Boston, in the States of New England, in his present office of Secretary of State of the Anglo-American Republic, has answered the just claims of our government for the excesses committed at New Orleans against the house of the Consul of Spain, and the property of certain individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, residing in that city.

On Monday evening, a grand entertainment was given at Metropolitan Hall, New York, to George Steers, the Modeler and Builder of the yacht America. The Tribune thus speaks of it:—

A splendid pair of Pitchers, a pair of Goblets, and a pair of Salvers of massive silver, adorned the raised table. In front of the table, on and in a glass case, were models of the steamship Illinois and the steamer America, the latter being the appropriate address, in which he traced the steady and onward progress of the American Mechanics, and concluded by presenting to George Steers the valuable service of Plate.

Mr. Steers responded in but a few words, but we may be permitted to say that a more eloquent or more appropriate speech was not made during the evening.

An interesting case has just been settled in New York. It was an action for the forfeiture of diamonds to the value of \$2000, imported from Europe in March last, in the mail of the steamer Canada. The manner of their being thus sent was contended to be prima facie evidence of an intent to evade the payment of duty; and their forfeiture was claimed on that ground, and also because they were landed without a permit. Verdict for the United States.

Owing to ill health, we were unable to attend the lectures of the week; we have, however, had all, with the exception of the Temperance lecture of last evening, ably reported for the benefit of our readers.

The communication from "O" is received. Let him send the articles he speaks of, and also his name as an assurance of good faith. Without such a pledge we cannot receive them.

The LECTURE on Thursday evening, before the Mechanics' Association, was delivered by Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston—Subject, the *Fals and True of a Gentleman*.

The aim and purpose of Nature is the perfection of man. The animal and vegetable world is subordinate to him. The skin of the bear warms the Monarch, but it first warmed the bear; the skin was primarily for the bear, secondarily for the monarch. The plant, the blossom, the fruit are for man. As the animal man is the crown of the natural universe, so the Gentleman is the crowning idea of man. The Races have their grades of culture from the savage, to civilized and enlightened. It is the aim of society to impress man with all the powers of the age. Superior features develops any or all of the faculties. The soul and body makes the religious monster. The Physician expands into a general benevolence and exaggerates his own peculiar views. The Artist is an enthusiast with the pencil, and despises only the fame of canvas. The Practical man despises all that is not eminently utilitarian. Such men, types, men, become only monsters of particular facilities.—St. Bernard, who ate the cake of ashes and vinegar prepared by the Devil, in order to obtain the soul of what he should eat. —*Angela*, the German divinity who died a few months since, was so Theological developed as to know nothing of practical life.

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Hercules says of its decline and fall:—"The last struggle of the unfortunate republic requires no commentary. It was the struggle of a giant in despair, who, certain of destruction, would not fall ingloriously." * * * The close of this great tragedy confirms the observation, that Rome trusted to itself and its sword—Cartilage to its gold and mercenaries. The greatness of Rome was founded upon a rock; that of Cartilage upon sand and gold-dust.

During the week we have had a very cold spell of weather. On Saturday last there was an occasional fall of snow. On Sunday the storm commenced with violence, snowing steadily until Monday noon. That night it grew cold very rapidly, and a large body of ice formed in the harbor, and, what with the drift from the river and the constant formation of ice in the still water, the inner harbor is now nearly closed. The coldest time was on Tuesday when the mercury fell to zero; in one or two exposed positions it fell to two degrees below 0. The New York port did not leave here until midnight on Monday, and she was obliged to land her passengers on Long Island, twelve miles from the city. Since then we have had no direct communication with New York. The mails are very irregular—those due on Monday were not received until Tuesday noon. We see by our files that the storm has been very severe in every direction, and that in some sections it has been attended with loss of life.

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The following Committees were appointed:—Treas. Collect Funds—Wm. C. Cozens and Wm. Newton, of the 1st ward; John Allan and J. T. Bush, of the 2d; Dr. M. and E. W. Lawton, Jr. of the 3d; Dr. Wm. B. Swan and Job A. Peckham, of the 4th; Clark Burdick and Christopher G. Hand, of the 5th; do.—To purchase and deliver out first.—William C. Cozens, Samuel Engs and Marshall Slocum.—To advise with Distributing Committee—George Bowen, E. W. Lawton, Jr. and Wm. Brownell.

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BLISS' JENNY LIND



HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

THIS RANGE, manufactured and offered to the public at wholesale and retail by the subscriber, is counted the most desirable ever brought into this or any other market; possessing as it does qualities which cannot be matched for neatness, convenience, economy and interest. The *Jenny Lind* is justly celebrated for the Range; it is calculated for fire-places of every size and with the smallest quantity of Coal that will ignite, one may cook a dinner either for one, or for a regiment, so admirably are the parts of this invention adjusted to their several uses.—Faults have been found in each and all the Ranges in use, the *Jenny Lind* excepted; and so well known are the merits enhanced in this unique design, that it will in all probability, shortly be the only suitable article in the market. With those who have tested its worth, it stands A. 1, and those who have not yet suffered the convenience and annoyance of having their Bread baked to a crisp on one side with an equal portion of dough on the other, (as it too often comes out of the "imperfect" Ranges and Stoves here-tofore sold) will do well to call at No. 117 Thames street and order one of the beautiful Ranges manufactured by the subscriber, who pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their Commission.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,
Newport, R. I.

Jan. 1, 1852.—ff.

For sale by
R. H. BAZARD & CO.,
Newport, R. I.

Most BEAUTIFUL STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished his stock of Stoves, is prepared to furnish all who are in want of such fixtures with new and beautiful Parlor and Office stoves of all sizes. His stove is supplied with all the desirable styles of open, air tight, and cylinder stoves, great, little and small, from the highly esteemed MCGREGOR to the ORIENTAL PARLOR COOK STOVE. Besides these, he calls particular attention to his new Patent Stove, the unequalled Old Bay State introduced by him three years ago and acknowledged to be the best stove put out; the Victor Coal-Stove, which throws out any quantity of heat and burns little fuel—*The May Flower*, like its name, a beauty of the first water, the unpretending but most useful Kitchen Companion, the Perfect Union, the Republic and the Empire Stove—all are good, economical and cheap—dog cheap for cash. Every article sold at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction or the full refund.

WM. H. BLISS.

PREMIUM STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store, No. 75, Thames Street, formerly occupied by P. Slocum as a Barber's shop, would inform his friends and the public that he intends keeping an assortment of Stoves, which he will sell at a fair price and warrant to give satisfaction or the money returned.

He would call particular attention to his ROGER WILLIAMS stoves (the first introduced into Newport) which took the first premium at the Fair in Providence, this season; also the WHAT CAYER improvement on the F. F. STOVE. He has a large assortment of articles of tin-plated and sheet iron workers, and will pay particular attention to mending and jobbing. A share of patronage solicited.

Nov. 1.—2m. RICHARD F. WILLIAMS.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders

LINKE AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames street, by WM. H. BLISS.

Newport, Jan. 1.

COAL! COAL!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—
to burn in open Graves; also, for Blacksmiths.
For sale by C. STEVENS, Jr.

Oct. 3, 1850.—ff.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

PARENTS.

If you are still blessed with parents, you are a picture worth a world; you will give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child. It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be snatched from you by the hand of death, your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, it takes by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little Prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to their departed ones?—and separated little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now than to go to Williams' studio, and get the same, and then, if desired, those wanting such a house, will please enquire of R. P. LEE.

At the R. I. Union Bank. The person hiring the house, can be supplied with a good Cook, and a Chamber maid.

Farm for Sale,

IN PORTSMOUTH.

THE Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East shore of this Island; second farm North of the Glen, containing 35 acres, convenient two story house and our buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC GOULD, No. 70 Thames street.

Newport, Aug. 2, 1851.

EATEN TO LET.

A LARGE BAIN with two lofts in good re-

pair,—apply to April 12, 1851.

IL SESSIONS—

WOOD, BRICK, STONE, COAL & C.

ON Devens Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple Wood, 7000 Danvers BRICK—

hand pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and carb STONE. For sale by

ANTHONY STEWART.

GREGORY'S Boston and California Express.

FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF SPECIE, BILLION,

THE STEAMER EMPIRE STATE CAPTAIN BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via Newport, leaving New York at 10 o'clock, and arrive New York about 5 o'clock next morning—returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock P.M.—

Passenger leaving Worcester by the 11 a.m. train of cars will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 1:30 p.m., and arrive in Newport at 3 p.m.

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